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apt and interest-compelling, for example, the one entitled "Women of New York protesting against high prices" (p. 435).

The point of view of the authors is not only evolutionary, but almost painfully Darwinian. Natural selection is repeatedly invoked to explain social origins, and there is frequent failure to distinguish sharply between theory and fact. It is asserted as a fact, for instance, that "the Scandinavian immigrant, unaccustomed to the moderate climate found along the eastern coast of the United States, prefers the cooler Northwest to which he can adapt himself" (p. 14). Chapters i to iv and, in a lesser measure, chapter xl can stand considerable revision from this point of view.

A good course in general history is a desirable prerequisite for the study of this book; a course in United States history would profitably parallel it or immediately precede it. The volume will be especially serviceable in those states which have recently made the study of citizenship and social problems compulsory, for example, Iowa and North Dakota.

O. A. TINGELSTAD

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Problems of juvenile delinquency.—Educational progress, which is brought about by a complex of social forces, cannot be separated from other types of social progress. The ever-changing social structure requires constant modification in the schools. Many cities are finding their educational problem complicated by the rapid influx of foreign-born or colored population. An investigation¹ has been made of one phase of this problem as it relates to delinquency and crime in an industrial center containing a mixed population.

The monograph opens with a brief description of the situation in Gary, Indiana, where the data were secured. Because of the limited number of cases the study has been made intensive rather than extensive. Juvenile delinquency and adult crime are treated separately in the discussion. The author has included a number of excellent tables and an extensive bibliography in the appendix.

In a general way the results obtained in this study agree with those found in the Special Report of the United States Census on Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in 1904 for the United States as a whole. In both cases the new immigration (since 1882) and the colored population bear more than their share of juvenile delinquency and petty adult crime. The author interprets these facts in the following manner:

It is unfair then in juvenile delinquency and adult crime in Gary to compare the New Immigration and the Colored, consisting chiefly of the lower economic and social classes, with the Americans and the Old Immigration including *all* social and economic

¹ EDNA HATFIELD EDMONDSON, *Juvenile Delinquency and Adult Crime*. Indiana University Studies, No. 49. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University, 1921. Pp. 114. \$1.00.

classes because the unfavorable relation of the races or nationalities of the New Immigration, and to a certain extent that of the colored race, to juvenile delinquency and petty adult crime is determined not by the race or nationality group, but by the social and economic class to which these races or nationalities belong [p. 99].

The data presented show that a relationship exists between juvenile delinquency and adult crime on the one hand, and social and economic class on the other. However, the reviewer believes that the conclusion that juvenile delinquency and petty adult crime are not determined by race or nationality group but by the social and economic class is unwarranted. A more justifiable conclusion would be that a number of factors such as race and nationality, illiteracy, subnormal characteristics, physical and mental qualities, and the concentration of the foreign-born in the crowded districts of the city are all contributing factors. It is difficult to select a single determining factor.

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GENERAL EDUCATION METHOD, HISTORY, THEORY, AND PRACTICE

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- BERRY, RALPH EDWARD. *The Work of Juniors in the Telegraph Service*. Part-Time Education Series, No. 10. Berkeley, California: University of California, 1922. Pp. 179.
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